The publication office of the Ma shicen is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second Scor, over W. D. Shep berd's store. Intrance on Seventh street.

Tuesday, April 1, 1962.

me Reading Matter on every page. 188 CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS.

A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE. We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clube, at the

ollowing low rates : 1 copy, 4 months..... \$1.50 copies, 4 months. 6.00

per copy for four months. The names must always be accompan

Write the names distinctly, and give spany and the number of the regiment The papers will be mailed to one name or the names will be written separately, if d

Ourside.-A variety of news, in addition t miscellaneous matter.

COTTON NOT KING.

The published debate in the rebel Senate March 12, upon the proposition to prohibit th planting of cotton this year, brought out the reluctant admission, that "cotton" is no longer king." in the sense in which the secession politicians have claimed royal prerogatives for it may be produced in many quarters, and that the South has only held the markets of the

world by producing it abundantly and cheaply These gentlemen have discovered anothe ning, upon which we have been insisting for a year past, that Great Britain desires nothing so cordially as the entire ruin of the cotto cultivation in America, and that she never had the elightest desire to raise the Southern block ade for the sake of getting cotton. That was a pretext merely. The real cause of the wish Southern rebellion was and is their jealous; of our great and increasing power as a unite That has been the difficulty, and no cotton at all. Her policy for twenty years has to stimulate the production in India o all she wants. Independence of the America. cotton planters is one of her fixed maxims, and she is the last Power in the world likely to newspapers. come to their relief. They see it now, and would have seen it before but for the judicial madness which has led to their present ruin.

bate in the rebel Senate : Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, said he was not sure that it was good policy for us to neglect rais-ing cotton. Unless we continue to raise the staple in abundance, England would foster its cultivation, and after the war it would be diffi-

We make the following extracts from the de

cult for us to monopolize the markets of the world. If we raised no cotton in 1862, it would keep the price up so high that it would pay the other nations of the world to invest largely. This is the policy most desired by English statemen, and it is that which has pre-

English statesmen, and it is that which has prevented the raising the blockade.

Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, was not prepared to abandon the cultivation of cotton under any circumstances, though be admitted a great deal of labor should be bestowed upon the production of supplies, especially at this juncture. On the cultivation of cotton and increase of supplies for market depends not only our sources of wealth, but our importance and consequence and weight with foreign nations. All our interests appeal to us never to give it up. We must raise it, hold it, and fight for it. We must let the world know that we have it, and that we will sell it cheap, and that we will fight to keep it from our enemy and to protect it. We should not only protect our selves against our enemy, we should not give our sole strength to the production of articles of subdistance that we must keep in the contractions. see protect it. We should not only protect our-selves against our enemy, we should not give our sole strength to the production of article of subsistence, but we must keep up the culti-vation of that which gives us position in the world as nations, and by which we will contro-the world. We must have the world. We must have a monopoly of all the markets. We begin to find out that we have not a monopoly, that cotton can be produced elsewhere. Plentful crops, low prices, and superiority of the article will alone achieve our ends. These, at the end of the war, will give not our former preporters.

aperiority of the and of the war, and and a These, at the end of the war, as our former preponderance.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, said that the policy which diminishes the supply of cotton will hold out no inducements for England to break up the blockade. By keeping cotton scarce and high, its production in cotton scarce and high, its production in the countries, India for instantial and in other countries, India for instantial and in other countries, India for instantial and in other countries. stance. If we are dealed admission to the markets for several years and the price is kept up to 25 or to 30 cents, see what powerful incentives are given to its production elsewhere. To bring about this state of things, and to become the main producer is the secret of all British legislation. This stimulates the planters in their tropical colonies to raise cotton under any disadvantage—otherwise their interests as manufacturers would have compelled them to raise the blockade. Cotton is a source of power and influence only so long as we can raise see the planters in vast quantities at low prices.

raise and keep it in vast quantities at low prices.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, had long since abandoned the idea that oution is king. He had arrived at the conclusion that this was a mistake. We have tested the powers of King Got ton, and have found him to be wanting. We must now abandon all dependence on foreign intervention. England never will interfere, because it is not to her interest. Rather than make war with the United States, she would convert her Government into an eleemosynary for the maintenance of her horden of starving operatives. She would do this because it would be cheaper, and because the darling projects of her statemen could be fostered, and cotton be produced in her colonies.

per acceptance out the touched be produced in her colonies.

Mr. Wigfall acknowledged that cotton was not king, but merely the badge of royalty to to him who possessed it. This was the reason England abstained from raising our blockade. She wished to see us destroyed as cotton producers, so that she could become raiser as well as spinner, and thus command the world.

United States sixes now sell at about 95, baving risen from 88 within a few weeks They would be at par to-day, but for the issue of notes bearing an interest of seven and three tenths per cent. Until those notes boar a premium, the sixes must remain below par. We protested ear neetly, but in vals, against the gran of authority by Congress to the Treasury to offer more than six per cent. for money. foresaw then all the consequences of entering upon that unfortunate policy.

BLACKWOOD for March has already made its welcome appearance upon our table. Among its least articles we find a very interesting one devoted to Lord Castlereagh; another upon the Characteristics of Language; and bosides these several poems and songs by David Wingate, any one of which is worth the price of

THE RETURNED WOUNDED PROM artices in the New York papers, in relation to the condition of our wounded soldiers just ar rived at New York from the city of Newbern The Times beads one of these articles "A Chanc for the Charitable," and appeals to the "beneve ence" of New Yorkers to come forth and give our soldlers attention and help. Now, we repectfully submit that there has been enough c this begging and appealing to the "charita the" in behalf of our sick and wounded, b ersons who put contributions received that purpose into their own pockets. No gov ernment ever made such comfortable provi-sion for its sick and wounded soldiers as ours and the editor of the Times. Mr. Henry J Raymond, now absent from his editorial chair at Albany, knows this from personal observa tion, and has taken occasion, more than once that now evidently seizes upon the fact of the arrival of these wounded from Newbern to reterate its charges of "want of system," and "inattention" to our men on the part of the Government, and to recommend that its own organization be foleted on the support of the War Department, and employed to do its work. We have hinted before at this expensive desire on 'he part of this commission. Its secretary and prime agent is now in New York. The

Times has his plan, and proposes that an ex-pensive agency be established at different oints. Here is the scheme in its own words "An extraordinary commission should be at nee appointed at all places where such once appointed at all places where such services are needed. As for the means to support such a commission, if they are not al-ready provided for by law, or are not within the power of the War Department, which see

The Times indulges in the old flings at "the resent army organization," to be found ad bitum in the pamphlets of this "commission," and which the facts and the experiences of this war have persistently disproved, and proceeds to hold "the Department" responsible for the arrival from Newbern of eighty wounded men on a cold, blustering March night," without food, clothing, surgeons, or anybody to take ainly it is not right. And we may ask only were these few wounded men sent while their ered.

"The bodies of Lieutenant Budd and Acting the budd and Acti out especially at this time, "on a cold, blusteriog March night," from one of the lovelies little cities in North Carolina, which the comanding general of the division to which they slonged had just taken possession, with its nice hospital," which the Times speaks of, and its comfortable and commodious dwelling eserted by the robels! These wounded men were not ordered to New York by the War De partment or the Medical Department, nor did they know anything whatever of their arrival at New York until it was appounced in the

or sending them to New York " in cold, blus tering" weather, with their wounds open, and ertainly there was little bumanity in sending hem "without food, bandages, changes o inen," &c., &c. No general would go into at otion without making ample provision for his wounded Government allows him carte at Newbern was not vast, and the supplies a hand in the city, bosides the general's own resources, would provide amply for a far greater number. These men were sent to New ork by order of Brigadier General Foster The reason does not appear. It is too early ye to remove wounded men north, and there seem a have been no need of it in this case. The Medical Department are making ample ar rangements for the transmission of the sick and sounded to northern climates, and will be eady for their reception when the prope me for their reception comes. A Medica Board from the Department is now in New York, making preparations to this effect They may have ice and snow in New York yet and it would be well for brigadier general who take possession of comfortable rebel quarters, to locate their sick with their own irgoons for the present.

There seems to have been no reason at all

The following from the New York Tribune proves how little the Times knew of the facts I the subject of which it treats so implor

Hospital Algorithms for Sick and Wornder Soldiers — A cotemporary having asserted there has been no proper and sufficient provision made for the care and comfort of wounded and sick soldiers passing through this city, we have taken pains to inquire into the matter, and learn the following facts. The State of New York has mad's special arrangement with the treatment of the New York hos smaller, and learn the following facts. The State of New York has mad a special arrangement with the tensures of the New York has pital for the care of all alck and wounded solders belonging to the volunteer regiments of this State. Special nurses are engaged, and the patients are under the care of Drs. McKeel and Hogan. The General Government have also a contract with the trustrees of the hospital for the ry-eption of soldiers passing through the city, to the number of 300 or more at any one time. These will be readily admitted upon the application of the proper persons. Where the ilineas or injuries are not too severe, it is desirable that the soldiers should be sent on to the States to which they belong, as soon as possible. The wounded soldiers from Newbern, who asrived on Tues day night, were expected at the hospital, and would have received all proper care and attention, but as noarly all of the men were able and desirous of returning home with the least delay, it was deamed advisable to quarter them at the Park Barracks, and but five of the number were sent to the hospital. There are made accommodations for 500 patients at the hospital, while at present there are but about 300 inmates. It will therefore be seen that the Government has not been negliger; of its duty in this respect, and all soldiers likely to require hospital accommodations in passing through the city will be adequately provided for at this institution in connection with this subject, we have received the following, to which we cheerfully give place:

Suryiout Ald for our Wounded Soldiers Re

ceived the following, to which we cheerfully give place:

Surjical Aid for our Wounded Soldiers Returning from the Battle jield.—The surgeons connected with the different hospitals of New York and Brookiyn, and those who have served in those institutions as an intanta, as well so other practitioners of surgery, are invited to attend a meeting at the New York hospital this day (Friday) at 24 o'clock to adopt measures for affording surgical aid to the wounded soldiers on their arrival and during their stay in the city.

VALENTING MOTT, M. D. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D.

Now, let this ambitious " commission," anx ous for the funds of the War Department, who have the ear of its Secretary, and who have misrepresented and assailed the Mcdical Bureau chieffy because its head would not lend his sanction to their schemes on the treasury. wait until their services are really needed as auxiliary to the Medical Bureau in establishing of the rise and decline of secration in Tennes expensive agencies at every city in the Union

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. gate, any one of which is worth the price of the number. It may be had of Hudson Taylor, the Washington Lecture Association, at the Rennsylvania avenue.

KILLING OF LIKUT. BUDD AND OTHERS

The genboat Blenville arrived at the navy terday, with the bodles of Lieut. Bud and Acting Master Mather, killed in the affai ribed in the following extract from a dis patch received at the Navy Department, from Com. Dupont, dated March 24:

Com. Dupont, dated March 24:

"I ordered the Penguin, Acting Master Commanding T. A. Badd, and the Henry Andrew, Acting Master S. W. Mather, to proceed to this place (off Mequito Inlet, coast of Florida)—the latter to cross the bar, satablish an inside blockade, capture any rebel vessels there, and quard from incendiarism large quantities of live oak lumber on the Government lands, out and ready for shipment, to which the Department had called my attention.

"On reaching here myself on the 22d Inst., I was boarded by the executive officer of the Penguin, and informed that Lieut Commanding Budd, with Acting Master Mather, had organized an expedition from the two vessels, and had moved southward, through the inland passage leading into Mosquito Lagoon, passing Smyrns, with four or five light boats, carrying in all some forty-three men.

"Soon after this report, which I heard with anxiety, the results were developed. It appears that atter going some fifteen or eighteen miles without any incident, and while on their return and in night of the Henry Andrew—the order of the line being no longer observed—the two commanding officers, quite in advance, landed under cortain earthwarks (which had been

of the line being no longer observed—the commanding officers, quite in advance, la under certain earthworks (which had abandoned or never armed) near a dense gro of live oak, with underbrush. A beavy at on live our, with underbrias. A new ya continuous fire was unexpectedly opened up them from both covers. Lieut Com'g Bu and Acting Master Mather, with three of five men composing the boat's crow, were kill the remaining two were wounded and ma-prisoners.

prisoners.

"As the other boats came up they were also fired into, and suffered more or less. The rearboat of all had a howitzer, which, however, could not be properly secured or worked; the boat not being fitted for the purpose, and could therefore be of little use. The mon had to seek cover on shore; but as soon as it was dark, Acting Master McIntoah returned to the boats, brought away the body of one of the crew who had been killed, all the arms, ammunition and dags, threw the howitzer into the river, passed close to the rebel pickets who hailed, but elicited no reply, and arrived safely on board the Heary Andrew.

"On hearing of this untoward event, I directed Commander Rodgers to send off the isunch and cutters of this ship (the Wabach) to the support of the Andrew. Two boats crossed the bar at midolght, and the next morning the vessel was hauled close up to the scene of the late attack, but no enemy could be discovered.

"The hodger of Lieutenant Budd and Actions." As the other boats came up they were als

Master Mather were received under a flag of truce, and the commanding officer, a Captal Bird, who had come from a camp at a distance Bird, who had come from a camp at a desance, made some show of courtery by returning pa-pers and a watch, as if ashamed of this mode of warfare; for these were the very troops that, with sufficient force, means, and material for a respectable defence, had ingloriously fled

ish, to day, an article upon the opening of this road, from the Baltimore American. We con our with that paper in acknowledging the immense services of the new Secretary of War ervices by no means limited to this particula matter of restoring the old connection of Balimore and Washington with the West, but we do not endorse, what few will fail to see is intended to be implied, that the late Secretary of War kept the Baltimore and Obio railro closed, in order to increase the business and in which he is largely interested. We know that that is the opinion almost universally held in Baltimore. Not improbably, also, it is generally acquiesced in by the country, but the oundation upon which it rests, never appeared

to us quite sure. Undoubtedly, the abandonment for months to a contemptible enemy of the vailey of the Shenandoab, with its command of the course of great military route to the West, was alto rether unaccountable. But was it any more re han permitting the Potomac river to be block aded for five months, by a force known all the while to be ready to run at a moment's notice and the chief seat of whose strength bristled with nothing more formidable than charred pine wooden guns with chalked muzzles? It it cessary to bunt up in the personal interests of Gen. Cameron, the explication of a particu lar fact, which is only one of a whole class of facts? Must we not seek the true explication something which will account for all which has been done here on the Potomac!

OUTLETS FOR WARRINGTON -- Some of ontemperaries, we observe, refer to the raiload now built fre Alexandria to Leesburg, as promising, by an extension from Lacabura llarper's Ferry, a new outlet for Washingon to the West. That road, known as the Hampshire and Loudoun Ballroad, was the enterprise especially of Alexandria, and may e expected to be resumed and numbed to empletion, upon the restoration of peace and prosperity. Georgetown and Washington may ave a connection with it by a branch. This is all feasible, and will doubtless be realized in due time, but expectations of that sort do not detract from the importance of the other proposed connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Rairoad, at the Point of Rocks, and through Maryland territory. A road through Virginia and on the south side of the Potomsc, has elements of uncertainty about it which need not be commented upon.

ENDING THE AGITATION .- One great recom endation of the proposition to abolish slavery in this District. Is, that it will terminate the es Wing agilation of that question.

If slavery is abolished, nobody will propos to restore it, but so long as it is suffered to ntinue, we shall have constant remonstrances debates, and contreversy about it. Let us abolish it, not gradually, but at once and com pletely, and that bone of contention will be

forever removed. We urge this view, upon those especially. who appreciate the yalus of quiet and barmony We can never have either, so long as the sub ject matter of disquiet and discord remains. The way to get rid of agitation and agitators is to remove the thing which causes the agitac-pt the pro-slavery demagogaes, who will find their occupation gone, when there are no more slaves to quarrel about.

A PRESS FOR "PARSON BROWNLOW." - Among the mahy testimonials of kind feeling towards the patriot martyr of East Tennessee, it is proposed by his New York friends to give him a "Hoe's last fast" with which to uproot the last vestige of secession at his old home. He has been invited to make the Astor House his home as long as he remains in New York. His notes of the rise and decline of secession in Tennessee the second of the President's emancipation policy. Much enthusiasm was manifested. the maky testimonials of kind feeling towards see, will take the name of "Brownlow's Book."

A NEW GOVERNOR FOR UTAH .- Stephen S Harding, of Indiana, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Utah.

North Canonina. - It would appear from the fact of the occupation of Beaufort and Wash ington, since the battle of Newbern, that the immediate object of Ges. Bursside has not een to advance into the interior and out of the railroad connection of the Virginia rebe-army with the South, but to occupy the coast of North Carolina. As, at the last repor tes, be was still acting under the instru of Gen. McClellan, the late general-in-chie of the army, we may infer from his move ents, that the popular notion that cutting of this railroad connection was a part of what ha een called "the plan," was it

COMPLAINTS. - Writers from our forces on the nnessee report that our soldiers complain oitterly of having been cooped up many days on board steamers, and of the delay in advance ing upon Corinth, where the enemy is conor ion in our army there, is that there ha een an egregious lack of energy in taking sdvantage of the rebel panic, consequent upon the fall of Fort Donelson, and that the resul will be, that we shall be forced to fight some bloody battles, which might have been avoided

SHAMS.—The progress of shams is likely lough to terminate in the year 1862, in a litter of bogus States, got up for the occasion and for a variety of purposes and with a variety of re-sults. We may have, even before the Sammer is over, braces of gentlemen asking for admi on into the Senate, who would not dare to show themselves among their constituents, except under cover of the United States army What sort of a Congress we shall have, if the ed to that sort of material, it is doors are opened to the casy enough to foresee.

In the rebel Congrese, the Senate ha oled down the resolution of the House against planting more cotton this year. The majority Senators maintained that it was the interest of the South to have cotton abunlant and cheap, in order to prevent i's cultiva

Consul to Nica .- The Senate, in executive sceion, yesterday, confirmed the nomination by the President of Hon. William Slade as Consul to Nice. Mr. Slade has been for a number cars a leading politician in Northern Ohio, and is a son of the late Gov. Slade, of Vermont.

CHIEF ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY .- The follow ing gentlemen have been appointed chief enneers in the navy: William C. Wheeler, Francis C. Dade, William S. Stamm, William J Lamdin, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Kiersted and John A. Greer.

gar L. C. Baker, of the Government detect ve police, was yesterday appointed by the Wa Department a special agent to take charge of all abandoned rebel property in Virginia.

25 A dispatch from Managers, March 29

The horse of Lieut. King, of the Fourth ar-tillery, and nephew of Gen. King, was polsoned last night. A bottle of strychnine was found among the rebel forage abandond in the vi-cinity of Warrenton Junction. A secret meeting of the seconsionists was held at Fairfax Court-House last Wednesday night.

night.
Several of the troops have been killed by the
rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood of the
Court House during the week. Steps have
been taken to detect the perpetrators, and to revent a similar occurrence.

GEN. HITCHCOCK .- It is understood that Gen Hitchcock has reconsidered his first determina tion, and will accept the position of major

The statement that the seat of Gen ane, as Senator from Kansas, is to be further contested, is without any foundation. He is no o be further persecuted in that way.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pened to-day for travel to the Ohio river, and is said to be now in excellent order through is whole length.

WARRINGTON, (N. C.)-A correspondent of

he Baltimore Sun, says : the Haltimore Son, says:

"The expedition sent to Washington was a complete success. Washington is, for North Uarolina, a smart little village, located at the bead of Pamileo Sonad, near the mouth of Tarriver. The expedition consisted of about 1,000 men, with an excert of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts 21st landed and took the town! The stars and stripes were nalled to a tree before the court-house, and left there. The citizens received the invaders' without any apparent excitement or apprehension—some few expressing Union sentiments, while the must had nothing to exp either way. After holding the place one day, and gather-After boiding the place one day, and gather-ing all the thiormation possible, the expedi-tion returned to Newl, ra."

BURIER CANNON RECOVERED. - The following lispatch, dated Manussus, March 29, has been received:

Conductor Franks to day took out a large arcursion party to Manassas, consisting of Col. Baker, of the Government detective police, with a number of other chicials, accompanied by their ladies. The telegraph lines were completed to Warrenton Junction last night, and are working admirably. The Colonel, this afternoon, found live cannon, which the rebels had buried about a mile and a half beyond the Junction. It appears that the car bruke down, Junction. It appears that the car broke down, and the guns were tumbled off to one side of the track and buried, and the ground smoothed nicely over them. Three of them are fron, the other brass, the heaviest weighing forty-six hundred pounds. The guns will be taken to Alexandria to horr, t

A New Paren has been started at Honolule sandwich Islands, by native printers, and in the native language. The following item of dtive interest:

"Us loho mai makou i ka poe shua ma kil-auka i ka hoomaka hou oka Watine oko Lua e no mai i koma kukui a ma kilausa; nolah paha ke olai e boonaucul mai nei i na moku."

We understand that some of the prominent Union men of Western Yirginia intend to urge upon General Fremon, who is now in the city, the importance of arresting two or three hundred of the leading secessionists of this section of the State, and holding them as hostages for the release of the Union men arcested and imprisoned in Richmond and other places.—Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

EMANCIPATION IN WESTERN VINGINIA. - A large

Convensions.—The Boston Tract Journal says: "Probably a larger number of conversions have taken place among our soldiers, during the present season of insotion, than among any equal number of persons elsewhere in the country.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. The Wounded at Winchester

THEIR BAD TREATMENT CONTRADICTED

GEN. SHIELDS RECOVERED

d in Jackson's Di

WINCHMANN, March 31 .- The report, that the ounded in the late battle at this place were reglected, is pronounced by Surgeon C. C. eney, me tally unfounded. He was ordered hit or by he surgeon general, to investigate the hospit and surgical departments, and, if necessary, to remove the wounded to Washington, Balti nore, or elsewhere; but he reports that they are all well quartered and well treated by the surgeons of the division, and that they are generally doing well. He suggests that it would be inhuman to remove them to other places

Surgeon Keeney, having plenary powers on sent the sick to Frederick, to make for the wounded.

General Shields has so far recovered as se able to start for Strasburg to-motrow. Some fring was beard by officers in Stras org yesterday, which seemed apparently is the rear of Jackson's rendezvous The cause of the firing is yet unknown.

FROM MISSOURI. Important Special Order!

Gen. Curtis Gives Liberty to Three Slaves who had been Employed in the Rebel Service !

Sr. Louis, March 31 .- Gen, Curtis has issued special order directing that three colored en formerly slaves employed in the rebel revice, and who were taken as contraband of war are hereby confiscated, and not being needed for the public service of this Government permitted to pass the Federal pickets northward, and are forever emancipated from the scr vice of their masters, who have allowed ti em to aid in the efforts to break up the Governmen

From Winchester.

Winchester, March 30—The following, who were wounded in the late battle, died yeaterday and to day, and were buried by Captain Van A'derman:

Michael Martin and Jacob Wolfe, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio; George Gardiner, of the Fourteenth Indiana; unknown, of the Twenty-inth Ohio; Wm. Whiteway, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Grace Jackson, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio. The following died of fever: I. L. Brown, Eighth Ohio; Wallace Colburn, Seventh Ohio; E K Bunce, Eighth Ohio—body delivered to his friends; James Gordon Evans.

Seventh Ohio; E. K. Bunos, Eighth Ohio—body delivered to his friends; James Gordon Evans rebel company C. Twenty first Virgiois.

Previous to the foregoing, our loss streed 103 killed and died of their wounds. Only a few of the details of the regimental reports have yet been required. Owing to the distance and satisfed positions of the regiments, three or four days will elapse before a full list of names will be received.

four days will elapse before a full list of names will be received.

The wounded are now contained in two heapitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. II. Bryant, Medical Director of Shields' division. About 230 sick and wounded have been sent to Frederick. Sixty of the reb-wounded have been taken from the bospitals and placed in the houses of their friends, on parole to report on their recovery to the neasest commanding officer of our forces.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing

est commanding officer of our forces.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing
well. They number here about 300.

Col. Annisahel, of the First Virginia cavalry,
rendered great aid to Col. Kimbail, and was in
the hottest of the fight. He has just been irformed of his acquittal of the charge of cow
ardice, brought against him by the late Geo'l
Lander.

Lander.
Our cavalry to day brought in two guerillas from Hampshire, one of them belonging to Sheet's mounted militia.
The following is a complete list of the killed of the Fifth Ohlo:
Privates Pleasant A. Brown, J. W. Nychous, Charlos Gill, Wm. H. Bogant, Henry Hill, Martin Halley, Henry Sipper, Pe er Hopel, Wm. B. Majors; Corporal Charles Talbott; David Johnson, J. B. Sheridan, Thomas B. Ordell; Captain Geo. B. Whitcom; Sergeant David Johnson. Geo. B. Whitcom; Sergeant David Johnson. Wounded—First Lieut. Thomas Starchman. Sergeanm Edwin Swain and Frederick Fash Privates Patrick Maloney, Jacob Kaust, Peter

alight; Daniel McDougall, slight.

Privates—John C Glighten, Wm. Miller, Phillip Lippart, John Nolan, Wm. Frank, Joeph Goodall, Joseph Hunter, Alonzo Vile, Frederick Lamporshick, P. D Hollow, Alfred Coleman, slight, Alonzo Colloban, Charles Peet, Teddy Vaughn, Martin How, H. A Balsan; Corporal Henry Teal, Corporal Charles Laff, Corporal Henry Teal, Corporal Charles Laff, Corporal Henry Teal, Corporal John O. Elmonde; Wm. P. Sandy, Thos. Arken, and Jaa Cord.

Jan Cord.
Additional—110th Pennsylvania, W. H. Rock erger. Gen. Shields continges to improve.

No Active Operations Yet. Carso, March 30.—There is nothing important yet from the Tennessee river. It is not expected that active operations will commence until the arrival of Boull's army unless our forces are attacked by Beauregard.

Washington Scientific Asse meeting of this Association will be held at the Ha f the Georgetown Medical College, corner of F an we'fth streets, on this (Tuesday) evening, at clock. Dr. S. L. LOOM 14, President of the A cistion will read a paper on "Correlation as Conservation of Forces in Fermeniation." Admis is

ree to citizens and strarg re-

AP The Ladies' Postival and Fair at PAIRKER'S HALL will continue this work, will additional struction. Retrestments of all kinds Useful and fancy articles at moderate prices. Ad

Drake's Plantation Bitters.—B. 1802. X—It invigorates, attengthens and put the system; is a perfect appetizer, and the agreeable and effectual tonic in the world composed of the celebrated Calksya bark, r composed of the celebrated Canasya Dara, re-herbs, and pure St. Croix 1 mm Particular, adapted to delicate femanes, cures Dyspepsia at Weakness, and is just the thing for the changes sp 1—8m

Ar Masonic Notier.—A Special Communication of Union Lodge, U. D., will be h-ld at the Alexandria Washington Lodge Reom, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The Fratruity are cordially invited to attend.

Tre last to at for Alexandria will leave Washing ton from te foot of Seventh street, at 6 o'c ock, and will arrive in time for visitors to attend

JOS. ROSENTHAL, Sec'y
By order T. G. Patche, W. M. sp 1—116

By order T. G. Patenn, W. M.

Ag-Spreisi Notice.—On and after Tucsday, April 1, 1862, the train on the Salitmore and Ohio Italicad will commence 1u ni g daily, (Sunday excepted.) leaving the Station at 1.40 s. m., and connecting at Washington Junction with Mail Train for all parts of the West in Wheeling of Parkersburg Through tickets sold and buggage checked.

Mof Transportation B. & O. R. R. ap 1—dif [Star & Globe]

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

IN SENATE

on of Wisconsin, for a gener

From Guarant and Person and Person and Person Armory, remonstrating against the removal of the national armory at that place.

From clusons of Michigan, praying for the establishment of mail routes by land, instead of by the usual water routes, during the winter months. Also for the improvement of White SPECIAL ORDER. HEADQUARTERS,

> All pesere b By order of

months. Also for the improvement of White Lake harbor.

From the Maine Legislature, in favor of ex-tending sid to States for the gradual abolition of slaviry, and professing a willingness to bear the burdens thereby incurred.

From George W. Rose, of New York, asking that leading rebels may be hung, the secoded States reduced to Territories, and slavery abol-labed in the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Library Commi tee, reported the House resolution appointin Theodore D. Woolsry, of Connecticut, Regen of the Smitheonian Institution, in place of Cornelius C. Felton, deceased, and recommend d its passage. The resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War is here y directed to furnish to the Senate a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Joseph K. F. fansheld, relative to the engagement with the best stemmer Merrimac, on the 8th of March.

By Mr. LATHAM: A bill to create a burea

of transportation.

[This bureau is to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and six captains, to be entitled to the rank, pay, and emolument of officers of the same grade in the quartermaster's department; the bureau to be under the direction of the quartermanter general. It is made the duty of the chief of the bureau to purchase or hire transportation for the army, its equipage and supplies. The effects are equired to give bonds, and are prohibited from trade on penalty of being ignominiously discharged.)

harged.]
The bill was referred to the Military Com

nittee.

By Mr. WADE: A bill to provide for a temporary government of the Territory of Ari This bill is that of Mr. Ashley, (H. R. No. 357.) introduced on the 12th instant, and ex

off.) Introduced on the state of the state o

PUGET SOUND COLLECTION DISTRICT.
On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK, to change the location of the port of entry for the Puge Sound collection district, was taken up, con-

LIGHT HOUSE INSPECTION.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill providing for the appointment of lighthouse inspectors, which was briefly discussed by Messrs. Chandler. Ten Eyok, Clark, Collamer, Grimes, and Fessenden, and its further consideration was laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, baving the floor upon the special order, the bill for 'he abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, made an argument against the constitutional assistance. ment against the constitutional existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, and upon

the propriety and constitutionality of payin money in compensation. He would appropriate the money required, not an compensation but as a ransom.

On motion, the bill was laid over till to morrow at 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elec-tions, called up the resolution reporting ad-versely to the claims of J. Ferguson Veach from the secenth congressional district of Vir-ginia, to a seat in the House. Report adopted

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylva

appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Eaveral chaoges and amendments were made, among which are the following:

The duty on leather of various kinds was reduced fifty per centum. On wine made from grapes, reduced from ten to five cents per gallon. On varnish, made wholly or in part from gum copal or other gums or substance, from gum copal or other gums or substances, five per centum ad valoren. The tax on flour was stricken out. On cloth, woolen and cot ton fabrics, three per centum ad valoren. On On all cotton

on name and a sectiations.

On furs, five per centum ad valorem, provided no duty on turn be collected until after the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. On diamonds, emeralds, and lawelry, three per centum at valorem. On providing the period of the period of

anos, organs, and melodeons, except those used in places of worship, the duty is graduated as follows:

On instruments worth \$50 and under \$100, fity cents.

Que instruments worth \$100 and under \$200, On instruments worth \$200 and under \$300,

two dollars.
On instruments worth \$300 and under \$400, three dollars. On instruments worth \$400 and under \$500, five dollars, On instruments worth \$500 and under \$600.

six dollars.
Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, offered an

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to the seventy-fifth section, fixing a tax of five dollars on the "harp of a thousand strings," which passed, amidst much merriment.

The seventy sixth section, relating to slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep, was so amended as to apply only to persons engaged in the slaughtering business, and not to persons alaughtering these animals for their own use.

After further changes of a minor character, the committee arose, and the House adjuurned.

The Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance. The Oath of Fidelity and Allegianes.
By the act passed by the General Assembly
of Virginia on the 10th of February last, the
following persons are required to take the oath
of allegiance and fidelity prescribed by the
convention which assembled at Wheeling, on
the 11th of June, 1861, viz:
Persons dealring wilcense to practice any
profession, or to carry on any business or calling for which a license is required by existing
laws.

ing for which a license is required by existing laws.

Resident attorneys.

Agents of mining or manufacturing companies or associations, whether incorporated or not; agents of coal or timber companies, foreign or domestic, having a depot in the data. All clerks and agents of persons who are required to take the cath.

Ministers celebrating the rite of matrimony. Physicians, surgeons and dentists.

Bank directors and officers.

Keepers of bridges, réads and ferries.

Officers and clerks of corporations, associations and institutions in which the State has an interest.

Clerks and deputy clerks of courts. Commissioners in chancery,

Commissioners in chancery.

Notaries

The act provides for registering the ouths, and for punishing violations of them.

The law continues in force until the end of the present war, and no longer.

The outh has to be taken on or before the 11th day of April next.

colal Order, No. 19.

SPECIAL ORDER.

HEADQ'RS. PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE

ng Maryland will cease from this date.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON, Adj't.

Special Order No. 21.

The require

By order:

CITT OF WASHINGTON, March 29, 1862.

Maj. W. E. Doerna, Provost Marshal.

ment of Passes from persons visit-

quarters to the 31st instant, will not be renew

ed until further orders. Maj. W. E. DOSTER.

Adjutant

Provest Marshal mar 29-1w

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 28, 1862.

The following extract from a dispatch received at this Department from Mr. John de la Montagnie, the Consul of the United States at Nantes, is published for general information:

"I have the honor to say that vessels coming from the United States to this port suffer losses through the ignorance of owners.

arough the ignorance of owners as to existing

facts here.

"I propose to briefly and concisely present
these facts to the Department.

"Yeasels usually take charters to deliver
cargoes either at Paimboeuf or Nantes.

"There is water enough at Paimboeuf, but
the exposures in reaching this roadstead are
sometimes perilous.

"The lowest river water between St. Nazaire
and Nantes is from ten to twelve feet in water

nd Nantes is from ten to twelve feet in w and as low as seven feet in aummar "A vessel drawing over ten feet must lighter part or all her cargo at a cost of money and time to her owners.

" If the vessel comes to Nantra, she must pay

"If the vessel comes to Nantes, she must pay pilotage, and, optionally, towage.

"If parily discharged at St. Nazaire, the cargo is at the risk of the ship or the insurance until delivered at Nantes.

"The vessel pays half brokerage at St. Nazaire, and full brokerage added at Nantes.

"The risks on the river are considerable. Damage from 'fouling' is frequent in a crowded, narrow, and swift river.

"I round advise all charters to be made to St.

I recould advise all charters to be made to 8

arge safe deck.
"The following expenses of a vessel of four hundred and themby four tons will give shipown-ers an idea of costs of river navigation:

" Total without steam..... 220 "Lighterage from St. Nazaire to Nantes, bout 3 franca per ton for wheat. "Lighterage on lumber, about 2 france per

"A work is in contemplation on the Loire which expects to make fifteen feet water in the most shoul parts of the river. Its success is

'Shipowners should know that advances on freight are not usually made here until all th freight is delivered." mar 31—3tif

OFFICIAL.

Holders of bonds of the United States dated een made for the payment, in coin, of the

All such coupons, together with schedules howing the number of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be pre-sented for examination and verification at least

Secretary of the Treasury. mar 24-dtAl

OFFICIAL.

members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next

OFFICIAL.

OFFICIAL.

mators and Representatives.

Mondays to the business of the public. EDWIN M. ja22-4

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! ust published, in sealed env. lope. Price ilx cents. L'Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under real, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents. or two postspe (sympt, by ... DI J. C. K.I.N.B. ... DI DOWN'F, New York, ap 1-dawi5m Post villes Sox, 4866.

ap 1-dawism

The soldiers without money! Everybody without mency! We, however, will semied our many friends in the Army and Navy, that we continuity keep alive and active, and shall be pleased to fill oven the smallest order of our.

JUSTLY CELEBRATED CARD PORTRAITS

Nazaire, not Nanies or Paimboeuf. Here is

Steam towage from St. Nazaire to Nantes Nantes. 405 francs.
Return towage to St. Nazzire 250 "
liver pilotage from St. Nazzire to Nantes, with steam 82 "
River pilotage from Nantes, to St. Nazzire, with steam 82 "

THEASURY DEPARTMENT.

soupons of semi annual interest which will be-come due on the 1st April, proxime, agreeably to their tener, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, by the Assistant Treas-urer at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio.

three full business days before payment. S. P. CHASE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 25, 1862. The Secretary of State will because receive

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TREASURY DEFAUMENT,
February 4, 1862.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Pepartulent to redgem the Treasury notes payable in the year from date, authorized by the ant of Compress approved becember 13d, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1851.

Interest on Treasury notes of the above issues will cease on the 7th day of April next by the terms of those acts respectively.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1862.
Ordered, That the War Department will be
closed Tuesdays, Wadnesdays, Thuredays, and
Fridays against all other business but that which
relates to active military operations in the field.
Saturdays will be devoted to the business of
Senators and Representatives.

Radical Cure of Sparmatorthus or Seminal West-ness, Invokantary Emissions, Sexual Beblitty, and Impactic ents to Martinger generally, Nervousness, Cu-umptico, Epitepsy and Fits: Mental and Physi-cal Inganaccity, resulting from Self Abuse, Ac. 1989, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1987, 1

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